

# ПЕДИЈАТРИЈА НА ПОДРУЧЈУ МАКЕДОНИЈЕ ИЗМЕЃУ ДВА СВЕТСКА РАТА

---

dr sci Верица Јосимовска  
Prim. dr Марина Гацова,  
prim dr Маја Закоска,  
Р.Македонија

- Македонија је у Првом светском рату била подручје на којем се одигравао четворогодишњи крвави Солунски, односно Македонски фронт. Доживела је велика разарања, катастрофалне епидемиске болести, изгубила огроман број становништва





- У тим бурним временима, непосредно након рата, када је стање у целој земљи било веома тешко, дечје здравље је било угрожено до степена масовности морталитета и морбидитета широке патологије.
- То је био велики проблем за једну новостворену и до темеља разрушену државу, у којој је тек требало формирати непостојећи систем дечје заштите.



Оснивањем педијатриских институција у Македонији, уз помоћ Министарства народног здравља Краљевине СХС, Америчког црвеног крста, санитетских мисија америчких и шкотских жена и мисије Српски потпорни фонд, спашено је од сигурне смрти, неколико хиљада несрећне деце.

Дезинфекциона станица



Отварањем прве дечје болнице у Велесу, затим дечјег одељења у Скопљу и другим већим македонским градовима, почиње историјски период развоја институционалне педијатријске службе у Македонији.

Судећи по историским чињеницама, период између два светска рата, остаће забележен као најинтензивнији период у историји Педијатрије на подручју данашње Македоније

Уз помоћ Министарства народног здравља Краљевине СХС, Америчког црвеног крста и добротворне мисије " Болнице америчких жена" под руководством **д-р Ете Греј**, у Велесу је пре 95 година, у новембру 1919 године, основана прва педијатриска институција у историји педијатрије Македоније, дечја болница са 200 постеља као засебна болничка установа, за подручје Македоније и ширег дела Јужне Србије.

Свој рад је започела у просторијама двоспратне зграде српске војне болнице на пространој висини изнад Велеса









Са свечаног отварања дечје болнице у Велесу,  
основане од стране американске мисије. — Са свећа-  
ног отварања дечје болнице у Велесу, основане од  
стране американске мисије.

Снимак г-ђице Стефке Д. Гочевића, фотографа, Велес.

Свечано отварање  
дечје болнице у  
Велесу





Staff in Front of Hospital  
Miss Freda Forst, Miss Per-  
kins, Miss Lambert, Dr. Etta  
Gray, Miss Morhaus and Miss  
Cameron, Veles, Serbia.

Санитетско особље  
педијатриске болнице у  
Велесу: мис Фреда Фрост,  
мис Перкинс, мис  
Ламберт, др. Ета Греј, мис  
Морхаус и мис Камерон



Дечја болница у Велесу-поглед према болничком дворишту ( д-р Ета Греј и сестра Мариан Круикшанг)





Деца из болнице у Велесу играју коло



Dr. Etta Gray, head of the American Women's Hospitals, Serbian Service, and Mrs. Marian Cruikshank, surgical nurse.

Los Angeles; she was the president-elect of the Medical Women's National Association; her life consisted of busy days and often busy nights. Suddenly her country called on her for overseas duty, and within a month Dr. Gray had arranged for her practice to be taken over and was on her way to New York to report for service. When she reached her destination she found everything in a chaotic condition, as at that time Serbia was in the most horrible situation; every place was overcrowded and obstacles of all kinds had to be met and overcome. Dr. Gray overcame those obstacles, built five or six hospitals and has remained in Serbia at the head of the A. W. H. ever since she left this country three years ago. That her work has been worth while is evidenced by the recognition she has received from the Serbian Government.



The A. W. H. Children's Hospital, Velea, Serbia, where Dr. Gray is located. This is the largest and best-equipped children's hospital in Jugo-Slavia—a vast country.



Some of the children in the hospital at Velea. They were sent to the hospital suffering from different diseases. Their health was entirely restored, and they are now normal, healthy, happy children, grateful for the help given them by Dr. Gray and her corps of nurses.





The A. W. H. Children's Hospital, Yeles, Serbia, where Dr. Gray is located  
This is the largest and best-equipped children's hospital in Jugo-Slavia—a vast country.



Some of the children in the hospital at Voles. They were sent to the hospital suffering from different diseases. Their health was entirely restored, and they are now normal, healthy, happy children, grateful for the help given them by Dr. Gray and her corps of nurses.





SARAH RUDNICK, M.D.

#### A STORY OF THE WORK BEING DONE IN SERBIA UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. ETTA GRAY

By SARAH RUDNICK, M.D.

**M**Y visit to the American Women's Hospitals in Veles on cold rainy days last October remains a vivid impression. I found Dr. Gray in the Preventorium or Children's Hospital, which is a huge Serbian "casernes," loaned to the American Women's Hospitals by the Serbian Government. It is quite a climb to this hospital situated on the top of a fair-sized mountain, and in the ooze of the Serbian mud not a pleasant task. The capacity of the Children's Hospital was approximately two hundred. Dr. Gray's ambition was to see the place filled to its capacity with the poorly cared for children of which Serbia has so many.

To one who had been living in Serbia as I had, and was acquainted with the total lack of sanitary arrangements, Dr. Gray's accomplishment was remarkable. Certainly it must have required a tremendous effort to install running water, shower baths and sanitary toilets in a country where such luxuries are unknown and water a precious commodity as it is drawn from the mountain stream or arctic wells. However,

here was Dr. Gray showing me these wonders in that barren land and taking them for granted, while I marveled.

There were all varieties of cases in the hospital; tuberculosis of the lungs and bones and glands; intestinal cases; nursing babies, and many others. No one seeing those children could deny that they were very urgently in need of the care and attention that was being so freely bestowed upon them.

Later in the morning Dr. Gray took me down into town in the Ford to see the dispensary where 70 to 80 cases were treated each morning. There were men, women and children suffering from every ailment known passing through that clinic daily. Suitable cases were admitted to the hospital, which occupied the upper floor of the building in which the dispensary was located. Upstairs there were beds in every spot that one could place them, and a variety of cases both surgical and medical.

I was very much interested to see the Serbian girls being trained here as nurses—uniformed in black and white, bright and alert, they made a very pleasant picture.

The operating room was small and compact, and it was very gratifying indeed to see the splendid progress of Dr. Gray's post-operative cases. Such cases as we here at home are afraid to handle except under the most ideal hospital conditions.

It was noon-time when I finished making the rounds with Dr. Gray, and we walked back through the mud to the staff house. Dr. Gray told me on the way over that there was only one other doctor in the town, so that the American Women's Hospitals was indeed fulfilling a very necessary office in the life of that Serbian community, and that they realized it was manifest in the respect paid to Dr. Gray and her staff.

The hot dinner at the house was well cooked and generous, for Dr. Gray realized that her staff were hard at work. I think I was struck especially by Dr. Gray's knowledge of the work at Veles from the housekeeping to the latest hospital admission. There was no possibility of leakage; she was familiar with every detail, medical and administrative. This was the more noteworthy because she was not stationary, at Veles, but divided her time visiting and superintending her various stations.

In the afternoon she showed me the reports of the different hospitals of the American Women's Hospitals in Serbia, and having first seen the actual work and then the records, I could well understand the excellent showing.

## SERBS CALL FOR WOMEN PHYSICIANS

**New York, Sept. 13.**—Women physicians are particularly asked for by the Serbian government in an appeal for medical aid for that country, where physicians are so greatly needed. At the headquarters of the American Women's hospital, 637 Madison ave., it was said that women physicians are especially desired in Serbia because of the Mohammedan point of view which exists there and which prompts the men of that country to prefer the attendance of women physicians when his womankind are in need of medical attention.

The American Women's hospitals have had women physicians in Serbia for nearly two years. They have done splendid work, in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties, and several have been decorated for their devotion and bravery. Early in July another unit of four women physicians and one woman dentist was sent out in connection with the Serbian relief committee. These women are financed by the American Women's hospitals and work under their direction. Dr. Etta Gray of Los Angeles, Cal., president of the Medical Women's National association, of which the American Women's hospitals is the war and reconstruction committee, has been sent to Serbia and the near east to investigate conditions and to arrange for the establishment of hospitals where most needed.

- Истовремено у Окружној болници „Леди Пеџет,, у Скопљу основано је прво дечје одељење са 50 постеља. Одељењем је руководила д-р Марија Фјодоров-Зиболд, Немица удата за Руса који је био санитетски мајор у српској војсци. У Скопској болници д-р Марија је радила до краја свога живота.





Болница Леди Пеџет у  
Скопљу 1919 год.



- Касније, 1923 године, ово одељење прераста у дечји павиљон са 80 постеља и добија још једног лекара педијатра.
- Климентије Крстић који је дуги низ година руководио овим одељењем, је први дечји лекар специјалиста педијатар из Македоније.
- Имено д-р Климентије из Охрида као стипендијант француске владе, специјализирао је Педијатрију у Бордоу и вративши се као специјалиста, 1923 године био је распоређен од стране Министарства , на рад у скопској болници.



- Други лекар специјалиста педијатар из Македоније, био је д-р Милош Јаковљевић који исто тако као специјализант француске владе, стекао звање у Бордоу 1925 године. Водио је дечји диспанзер у Скопљу до краја живота када је са целом породицом изгубио живот у скопском земљотресу 1963 године.
- Трећи педијатар из Македоније који је специјализирао у Бордоу 1926 године, и радио у Битољу био је д-р Сотир Атанацковић .

- Пошто су прилике тако захтевале институционална педијатриска служба расла је убрзаним темпом.
- Након Скопља, Штип и Битољ су добили институционалну дечју заштиту, како нам саопштава А. Гарстанг , аутор текста Добровољни рад у Македонији, објављен у часопису The British Journal of Nursing од 25 новембра 1922 године.
- У напису се каже да је у Штипу било збринуто 140 болесне деце и да су услови смештаја били веома добри.
- У Битољу пише аутор, покрај болничког одељења радио је и дечји диспанзер.



## WELFARE WORK IN MACEDONIA.

By A. GARRARD.

It was in 1919, just after I had been released from welfare work with the War Office, that someone told me a welfare worker, with hospital experience was required in Serbia. Two weeks after my application was in I was on my way via Orient Express. It had always been a wish of mine to travel in this "historic" Express, but I never thought it would ever come true!

You leave the train from Calais, in a through compartment, with wagon-*lits*, travel through France via Paris, Switzerland via Lausanne, Italy via the Lake of Maggiore, Milan and Venice, and on through Jugoslavie to Belgrade. It is the easiest and most comfortable journey known, and certainly one of the most picturesque. Arrived at Belgrade I had some days to wait until someone else could accompany me on yet another journey to Macedonia. This was not as comfortable or not so easy making. In many parts the railway lines were being repaired; we had many stopping places, and had to stay the night in Slupia, as there was no train running direct to Vele. The memories of that night are not pleasant. It was hot August weather; there were many mosquitoes and many bugs, so that though the train itself had many interesting people, and interesting buildings and places, the least said is soonest forgotten! It was dirty—distinctly dirty!

The next day saw me in the train once more. It is surprising like a two or three hours' ride to Vele, but the whole journey took the best part of three days, as much time spent as from Calais to Belgrade! From Vele to Shtip, the east side of Macedonia, I journeyed in an Army wagon with some soldiers, there being no railway; it took the whole day. The country gave one the "idea of a barren and dry land where no water is." The roads were appalling, having huge holes, and in some places sloping and uneven. Sitting on one's luggage, or stretched on sacks and holdalls, could hardly be "travelling in comfort." The Serb soldiers were cheerful, however, and seemed quite used to it.

Once settled in Shtip I found it was quite a delightful place. There were two sisters there who had been in the Scottish Women's Unit. They were helpful, as they knew the language and were happy and good tempered, which makes a great difference.

We had very comfortable living quarters, and in the same block we had two large rooms which we prepared for "sleeping" some of the village children who required extra feeding up. Outside in the yard we had a dispensary and dressing station, where every day (except Sunday) the children came for treatment—sometimes as many as 140, and never fewer than 80. It was heavy work as some of the children had extensive skin trouble.

The dispensary was open for half the day, the other half of the day was spent sometimes in visiting patients and sometimes in visiting schools,

issuing tickets for admission. When the cases visiting the dispensary required doctor's advice, we accompanied them to the Medical Officer of Health.

After six months I was wired for to go to Monastir, or Buloj, as the Serbs have called it, a place situated right across Macedonia in the west, only about 18 miles from the Greek frontier and not many hundred miles from the Albanian coast.

Monastir is a very interesting place. It was very much shelled and still showed the ravages of war. Barbed-wire and trenches everywhere on the outskirts; many broken down houses in the town and many badly riddled with shrapnel. But on the whole, it has picked itself out of the debris; the roads are repaired, the canals are mended, the shops are rebuilt, and the place is flourishing. With regard to the people one soon learns that the Macedonian goes about with a view of working only for today, as tomorrow will take care of itself. I have never seen it so well emphasised as in Macedonia.

My work in Monastir was to open up a hospital for the orphans and run a dispensary in connection with it. The children and previously always visited the civil hospital in the town, but as the Child Welfare Association were organising orphanages here and there, they thought a hospital, and solely for the orphans, would be much nicer. Having procured a small Turkish house, beds and some hospital appliances from the Serbian Relief Fund when they closed down, and a kindly gift of clothing from the Americans, together with the necessary local carpenter, &c., we opened the little hospital, and before long were able to treat 30 patients. There were two wards—one for boys and one for girls—and then one smaller ward for an isolated case. The first six months after the opening of the hospital we had very heavy work, but with the constant care and attention given in the daily dispensary, the general condition of the children improved, so that we have not had so many patients since.

Unfortunately, we were not able to keep the hospital going owing to lack of funds. It had been a great wish of the town, that the Serbian Government (as in the case of the capitulations), might be able to take it over, but there was no credit in the country and it had to be closed in August last.

## COMING EVENTS.

November 27th to December 3rd.—Imperial Nurses' Club, 137, Liberty Street, S.W.1. Birthday Week. Opening "At Home," November 27th. 8 to 10 p.m.

November 30th.—Nurses' Missionary League. Quiet Day, St. James' Church, Seven Gardens. 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

December 2nd.—League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses. General Meeting and Social Gathering. 3 p.m.

December 21st.—Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Nurses' League Reunion Dinner. Trades House, Glasgow. 7.45 p.m. Guest of Honour, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick.

- Педијатриска служба у Струги започела је 1923 године доласком д-р Елене-Етингер Каваеве која касније , 1927 године прелази у Охрид и тамо формира дечји диспанзер.
- Први дечји диспанзери са патронажном службом и школском поликлиником основани су 1925 године у оквиру Маларичних станице у Штипу и Битољу.



- У Штипу на дечјој заштити, у периоду између два светска рата радили су: д-р Мирјам Шенфелд-Попадић, д-р Босиљка Поповић, д-р Бранка Деламарино, д-р Хедвига Микол-Томпак, у Битољу д-р Десанка Пјанић- Кирковић, д-р Сотир Атанацковић а касније и д-р Мирјам Попадић.

- Након нове административне организације превентивних установа у Македонији, када је формирано 9 Домова здравља, у сваком од њих је постојао дечји диспанзер и школска поликлиника.
- При Хигиенском заводу у Скопљу као установа којој су Домови здравља били подређени, постојао је дечји диспанзер и школска поликлиника са више лекара. Дечјим диспанзером руководио је горепоменути д-р Милош Јаковљевић.



- У Дечјем диспанзеру у Тетову радили су педијатри: д-р Фрида Паштровић и д-р Павле Житков.
- У Прилепу на дечјој заштити радили су педијатар д-р Ђорђе Пациорин, д-р Јордан и д-р Ксенија Аћимовић, а
- у Велесу д-р Ана Вајс.



Ратом измучена деца





- Деца су полако умирала од глади и неухрањености са искривљеним зглобовима од туберкулозе.
- Један од најтрагичнијих призора била су деца са црном косом и белим очима. Слепило је било масовна појава код деце и код одраслих подједнако.





- Након двадесетак година мукотрпног рада на стварању педијатриске службе у Македонији поново су стигла нова ратна времена која су донела нова страдања и неки нови поновни почетак